

BOECKER SLAYS
EIGHT PERSONSMurders His Wife, Six Children
and Commits Suicide.

FARMER'S DESPERATE DEED

He Used a Shotgun To Kill Mrs.
Boecker.

PUT A BULLET IN THE BABY'S BRAIN

Either Demented or Frenzied, the
Bloodthirsty Fiend Finished His
Work with a Pistol, Ending
by Shooting Himself in
the Head.Carroll, Iowa, September 27.—The slaugh-
ter of a mother and her six children oc-
curred at the home of John Boecker, a
farmer living eight miles northwest of here,
last night.Afterwards the fiendish or demented hus-
band and father, at whose hands they died,
completed his bloody work by sending a
bullet into his own head, inflicting a fatal
wound.The family was prosperous, and as far
as is known lived happily. No motive for
the tragedy has been disclosed. Boecker's
victims are his WIFE and these CHILDREN:

CAROLINE, aged fourteen.

CHRISTINE, aged nine.

HENRY, aged eight.

LIZZIE, aged six.

JOHN, aged three, and

AN INFANT.

All are dead but Henry, and he cannot
recover from his wounds.Boecker had an engagement to help a
neighbor thrash this morning, and on his
not putting in an appearance, his brother,
Henry, who lives about twenty rods away,
went about 9 o'clock to see why he did not
come.The doors of the Boecker house were
locked and there were no signs of life
about. Henry tried to get in the house,
but met no response, and finally he kicked
in the door and came upon a horrible
scene. Boecker, with his wife and baby,
slept in a back room, and the three corpses
lay on a bed.The wife had been shot in the neck with
a shotgun which stood in the corner. The
baby had been shot and its head crushed
with the butt of a revolver.The man, still breathing, had a bullet
hole high up on the forehead, and by his
side was a Smith & Wesson six-shooter
with two chambers empty.The Boecker home is a story-and-a-half
frame house, and upstairs Henry and Liz-
zie lay on a bed with bullet holes in the
forehead, the latter dead, the boy still
breathing.In the opposite corner of the same room
Caroline, Christine and John were dead,
each with a bullet hole in the forehead,
though Caroline had two.Late this afternoon the bodies were still
untouched, the sheriff and coroner being
occupied in arranging for the inquest and
other preliminaries.The inquiry will be pushed tomorrow by
the coroner's jury.

Murder and Suicide.

It is undoubtedly a case of murder and
suicide. The indications are that Boecker
first dispatched his wife with a shotgun,
then used the revolver on the baby, first
shooting it and then knocking out its brains
with the butt.Boecker then went upstairs where the
five children were sleeping and killed them.
He must have used a light, for his aim
was effective, each victim being shot in the
forehead.All but two children met with instant
death, for the blood clots were under their
heads and two lay as calmly reposed as if
in sleep. All except Henry, who is not yet
dead, were attired in night robes.

Boecker had re-loaded the weapon while

upstairs and evidently sent the second bul-
let into the eldest girl's brain just before
leaving the room.Going down stairs he stretched himself
beside the corpse of his wife and shot him-
self. His right hand was burnt by the pow-
der, showing the rapid use of the revolver.

Practiced Before Using the Pistol.

The weapon he had borrowed from his
brother, Henry, last Thursday, remarking
that he wanted it to kill rats in the cellar.
It is now recalled that Boecker had since
then practiced target shooting with it.
Boecker was thirty-four years old and for
over twenty years lived in the same neigh-
borhood—in fact, on the same farm.He had been regarded as a prosperous
farmer and only recently bought a two-
hundred-acre farm a few miles from the
old homestead. Yesterday he attended
Catholic services at Breda with his wife
and some of the children. Later in the day
he was visited by a neighbor, who says
that when he left the Boecker home in the
evening they were seemingly a happy fam-
ily and not a premonition of the awful
tragedy enacted a few hours later was
given by Boecker or any one of the house-
hold.Members of his father's family say he
had no family troubles, his financial affairs
were in good shape and they can assign no
motive for the terrible crime. On the other
hand it is said that John had disagreed
with the old folks and Henry over the oc-
cupancy of the farm on which John lived
and this is assigned by some as the cause
of the trouble which culminated in murder
and suicide.The family was German and highly re-
spected.

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST.

Brakeman Shoots His Sweetheart and
Commits Suicide.Baltimore, Md., September 27.—Michael
Simmonds, a railroad brakeman, aged
twenty-five, shot and tried to kill his sweet-
heart, Miss Jennie Long, aged nineteen, last
night, and committed suicide this morning
when he heard the police trying to effect
an entrance into his hiding place. The
girl was shot four times but has a chance
of recovery.Simmonds had been attentive to the girl
for several months, but she appeared in-
clined to repulse him. Last night he went
to her home in Canton, a suburb of Balti-
more, and after a few words with her,
fired four shots from a revolver at her,
each bullet taking effect. He then fled
and the police spent the night searching
for him. Early this morning they located
him at the home of a friend, where he had
spent the night. As they rang for ad-
mission a shot was heard and when the
police entered the house they found the
fugitive lying on the sofa with a pistol
in his side and a bullet through his heart.

HAD TO FIGHT THREE BROTHERS

Murdock Whips One Summer, Stabs
Another and Is Killed by Third.Columbia, S. C., September 27.—(Special.)
Saturday evening James M. Summers and
James W. Murdock, substantial farmers of
Union county, had a difficulty at Peaks.
Summers was severely beaten.Just then a brother, J. S. Summers, ar-
rived and took his brother's part. He was
seriously stabbed in the side by Murdock.
Yesterday C. C. Summers, a third
brother, went to Peaks to see Murdock.
A quarrel ensued and a difficulty at Peaks.
He died this evening from the wounds.

TO GET NEAR AMERICAN BOATS.

Spanish Squadron Will Immediately
Proceed to Cuba.Berlin, September 27.—A dispatch to the
Frankfurter Zeitung from Madrid asserts
that a powerful Spanish squadron will
immediately proceed to Cuba on the pre-
text of attending the installation of the
new floating dock at Havana, but really
as an answer to the dispatch of the Amer-
ican flotilla to Florida waters.

SCHOOL GIRLS CLAIMED AS WIVES

Indian Bucks Don't Want Females Ed-
ucated.Pocatello, Idaho, September 27.—Two com-
panies of United States cavalry from the
Boise barracks have been sent to the Fort
Hall Indian agency at Ross Fork to quell
the anti-school riots there.About a hundred of the young bucks have
determined that the girls shall not go to
school, and in this they are backed by the
old squaws. Every girl over nine years
old is claimed by some buck as his wife.The Indian police have been set upon,
beaten up and their arms taken from them.
Agent Irwin finding his police powerless
has called on the troops for aid.

CHICKASAWS HAVE HID GOLD.

Indians Think They Have Veins That
Beat a Klondike.Denison, Tex., September 27.—The Chick-
asaw legislature, now in session at Tish-
omingo, I. T., has passed an act placing a
royalty on all gold that is hereafter mined
in the Chickasaw nation.This act was brought about by Indian
citizens who live near Purcell, in the Chick-
asaw nation, taking out samples of ore.
Some of the Chickasaws have been investi-
gated the matter are under the belief that
Klondike is a small, insignificant gold field
compared with the one just discovered near
Purcell.The secret of the location of the gold is
locked in the bosom of the discoverers,
and a few prominent men of the nation
who are guarding it secretly.SITE SEEKERS BACK
FROM SAPELO ISLESub-Committee Inspects the Sea Islands
but Made No Decisive Report.

MANY PROPERTIES OFFERED

Trip Was an Eventful One and Val-
uable Information Was Secured.

WILL RECEIVE BIDS ON NEXT THURSDAY

The New Convict Plan Is Practically
Agreed to with the Exception
of Location.The sub-committee of the joint peni-
tentiary committee of the legislature
requests The Constitution to announce
that all persons who desire to submit
property to the state for purchase as a
penitentiary site are requested to
present their offers to the committee
at 11 o'clock next Thursday morning
at the capitol. The committee has com-
pleted its inspection of all the sea is-
lands offered and six will be submit-
ted officially at prices ranging from
\$10,000 to \$125,000. The inland

The Sub-Committee on Convicts Pays a Visit to Sapelo Island.

plans are now asked for, in order that
the committee can complete its report
by October 10th, the day fixed when
they were appointed.The several senators to whom the joint
penitentiary committee of the senate and
house of representatives delegated author-
ity to prepare a bill providing for the
purchase of land on which convicts can be
confined, under the new system proposed
by Judge Turner, returned yesterday
from their journey of inspection among the
sea islands off the Georgia coast. They did
not buy an island or even decide to recom-
mend such a purchase, but they did bring
back information concerning the islands
that will be of very great value to the
legislature when the question of locating the
new penitentiary comes up.They brought back other things, too, of a
more material sort—samples of everything
of an animal, mineral and vegetable na-
ture that could be removed. The artist
shows in his picture the scene of their
arrival at the Brunswick wharf, and
while one page of The Constitution would
be too small to print a full illustration, he
has given a good idea of the actual scene.
Whether or not they left on the islands
anything worth buying by the state is a
matter that seriously disturbs those who
own the islands and want to sell them, but
no doubt exists as to the completeness of
the exhibit which will be made in the capitol
next Thursday morning when the com-
mittee meets to continue its investigation.

No Positive Report.

The result of their deliberations, which
must be printed in the shape of an official
report and mailed to all the members of
the two main committees before October
10th, is foreshadowed by the action—
rather the lack of action—taken on the trip.
The sub-committee proposes to make no
positive recommendation as to any piece
of property, but will schedule in one table
all the real estate offered to them, with
full description as to locality, accessibility,
price, acreage, arability, water supply,
healthfulness and soil conditions.With this will be presented a report
covering the sea island plan that will be of
special interest as showing the unique
character of those properties. Six islands
will be submitted—Sapelo, Ossabaw, Little
St. Simons, Little Cumberland, Long and
Central, together with a part of St. Simon's.
All will be urged upon the committee by
those owners and attorneys who are inter-
ested, along with several other islands about
which little is now known. The report will
also present favorably a bill built on the
skeleton submitted by Representative Hall,
providing for the care of convicts by a
commission and the erection of a reformatory.

This means that the only question likely

Continued on Second Page.

KILLING OF MINERS
CALLED MURDERMajority of the Members of the Coroner's
Jury So Decide.

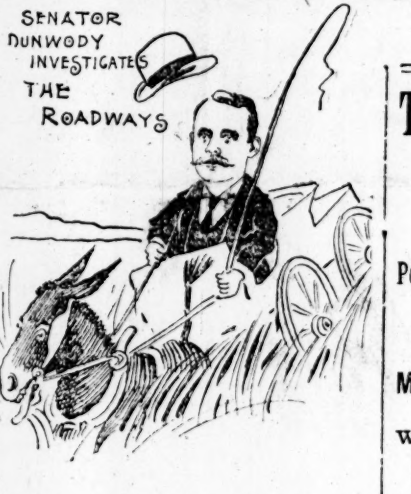
TWO OF THE JURORS DISSENT

Refuse To Designate the Shooting as
Murder and Unjustifiable.

THE QUEER VERDICT IS MADE PUBLIC

It Is Virtually the Report of Three
Jurors, as Parts Are Alternately
Agreed To.Hazleton, Pa., September 27.—The cor-
oner's jury which investigated the death of

AND ALL COME BACK LADEN WITH THE SPOILS OF INVESTIGATION.

TWO AMERICANS
HELD FOR RANSOM

Pennsylvania Professor and Companion

Must Buy Their Freedom.

MAY BE HELD BY THE BANDITTI

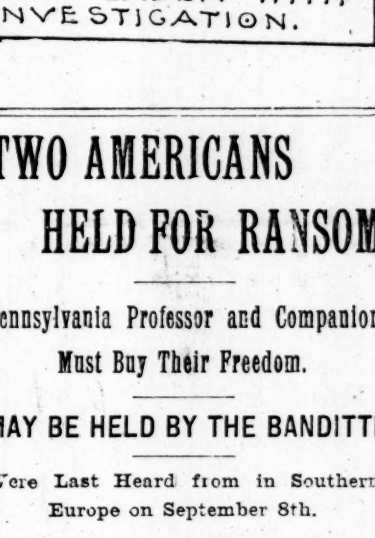
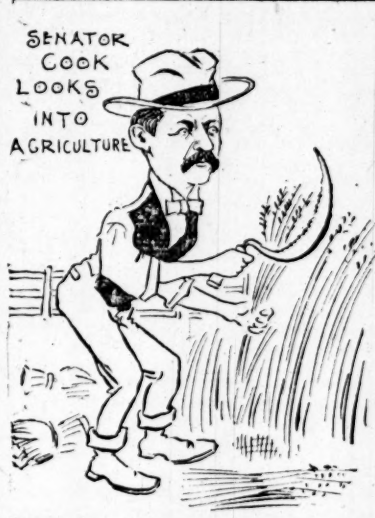
Were Last Heard from in Southern
Europe on September 8th.

THREE CABLES HAVE BEEN SENT FOR MONEY

Henry Tollereton and Professor Holmes

Are Being Hunted for by Offi-
cials Abroad.Toledo, O., September 27.—Harry Toller-
eton, aged twenty years, son of Attorney
B. W. Tollereton, and Professor Daniel B.
Holmes, of Meadville, Pa., college, have
been traveling in southern Europe since
June, but now no one knows where they
are and circumstances indicate that both
are held by Swiss banditti, who are de-
manding a ransom for their release.They were last heard from on the 8th
of September at Martigny, Switzerland.
A few days previous to that time they had
received sufficient funds through Geneva to
provide them with money for the rest of
their trip to Berlin, where both were to
enter the university on the 8th of this
month.Mr. Tollereton received a cablegram from
Professor Holmes dated Lucerne requesting
an immediate remittance of \$1,000 by cable
to Cologne. He called to the United States
consul at Lucerne for information as to
the whereabouts of the young men and
what, if any, trouble had befallen them,
and also called to Holmes for particulars.
The reply from the consul was indefinite
and unsatisfactory and that purporting to
be from Professor Holmes was even
more so.A second demand for \$1,000 was made on
the 23rd of this month, asking that money
be called to Lucerne.Last Saturday a third demand was made
for an immediate cable of \$500 to Lucerne
and the remaining \$500 by mail.Today a message was received from As-
sistant Secretary Day at Washington to the
effect that the minister at Bern and the
consul at Horgen had been called to make
a searching investigation.

GIRL MAKES GRAVE CHARGES.

Prominent Arkansas Citizen Is Now
Under Arrest.Little Rock, Ark., September 27.—A spe-
cial to The Gazette from Mulberry, Ark.,
says: This town was thrown into a flurry
of excitement last night when W. C. Ward,
a prominent citizen and teacher and ex-
superintendent of a Methodist Sunday
school, was arrested on the charge of as-
saulting Miss Davis McGhee, a beautiful
young lady, of near this place.Both parties are well known and promi-
nent in social circles here. Ward is mar-
ried, was born and reared here and is of
good family. Excitement in the neighbor-
hood where the young lady lives runs high.
The prisoner left here tonight with officers
for examining trial in the country to-
morrow.Miss McGhee is eighteen years of age,
came from Indiana about a year ago. She
is a music teacher, and bears an excellent
reputation.THIRTY MEN HURT
IN A POLISH RIOTNine of the Number Said To Be
Fatally Wounded.

FOUGHT WITH AXES AND CLUBS

One Faction Stormed Their Antagonists'
Saloon.

FORCED TO RETREAT IN HOT HASTE

Victorious Poles Did Not Stop To Ce-
brate, but Swooped Down on Their
Assailants' Headquarters.Indescribable Scenes
Followed.Girardville, Pa., September 27.—At least
nine men received fatal injuries and possi-
bly two score others were more or less se-
riously wounded in a bloody riot here late
last night and early this morning.The battle was the outcome of a quarrel
over the Hazleton troubles. Thirty-six men
are known to have been wounded and about
fifty more are being treated by their
friends, who fear they will be sent to jail.Twenty-two of the ringleaders were
brought before justices of the peace. All
were charged with assault with intent to
kill, housebreaking and rioting and were
held in heavy bail for court.Many more warrants have been issued,
but have not been served as yet.One physician attended to twenty-two of
the wounded, nine of whom he says will
die. Two other doctors attended to four-
teen others and there are supposed to be
other wounded men not yet accounted for.

The Story of the Riot.

Several hundred Poles boarded at Wil-
liam Culcavage's hotel, on Second street.
Joseph Cavendish is proprietor of a hotel
at the east end of town, where several
hundred more Poles make their head-
quarters. Bad blood has existed between
them for a long time, and the recent
strike troubles at Hazleton embittered them
still more.

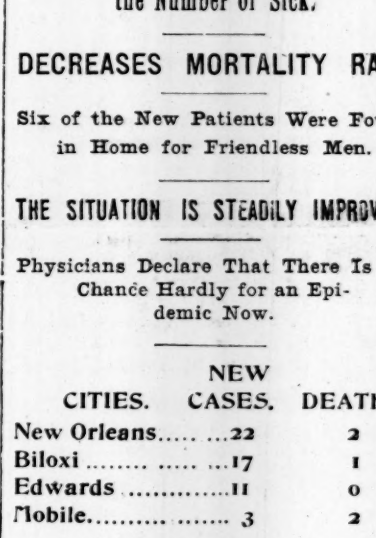
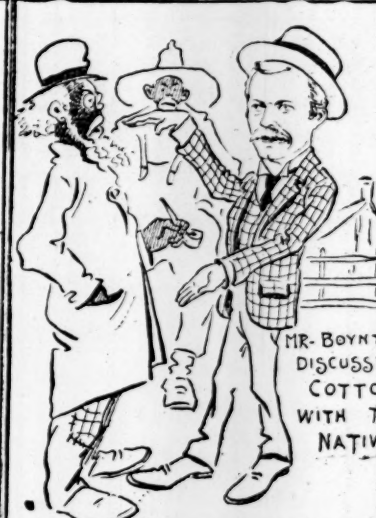
Fought with Axes and Clubs.

Then a bloody battle ensued. The men
fought like demons, the shooting was fast
and furious—axes, knives, clubs and other
weapons being used with deadly effect.The battle lasted almost an hour, when
the Culcavage gang was routed, leaving
their wounded behind.Everything in the house was smashed
and the floors were strewn with wounded
men. The walls were bespattered with
blood and shreds of human flesh.After the routed rioters had returned to
their headquarters the Cavendish gang
armed themselves to the teeth and march-
ed to their enemies' rendezvous, where a
battle still bloodier than the first ensued.
The police force and the constables of the
surrounding region were called to the
scene, but were unable to cope with the
rioting horde, who continued hostilities
until morning.The townspeople did not sleep a wink
all night, and while they watched the pro-
gress of the fight during the night they
made no attempt to interfere.The place was in an uproar, but all is
quiet now, and no more trouble is antici-
pated. It is thought that after the exten-
sive subsidies most of the guilty parties
will be arrested. The residences of many
citizens were damaged and several out-
siders were wounded.

MAJOR LEWIS GINTER DYING.

Big Capitalist and Tobacco Man Is
Desperately Ill.Richmond, Va., September 27.—Major
Lewis Ginter, the well-known capitalist,
lies desperately ill at his country home,
near this city.

There is no hope of his recovery.

Mr. Ginter is a member of the big to-
bacco firm of Allen & Ginter.TWENTY-TWO CASES
AND ONE DEATHWarmer Weather in New Orleans Increases
the Number of Sick.

DECREASES MORTALITY RATE

Six of the New Patients Were Found
in Home for Friendless Men.

THE SITUATION IS STEADILY IMPROVING

Physicians Declare That There Is No
Chance Hardly for an Epi-
demic Now.NEW
CITIES. CASES. DEATHS.

New Orleans.....22 2

Biloxi.....17 1

Edwards.....11 0

Mobile.....3 2

Total.....53 5

New Orleans, September 27.—Warmer
weather in the past two or three days has
had the effect of increasing to some extent
the number of new cases of the prevailing
type of yellow fever, but it has equally had
the effect of sending down the death rate.There were twenty-three cases on Satur-
day, seventeen yesterday, and up to half-
past 5 o'clock today twenty-one cases.But there were only two deaths on Sat-
urday, none on Sunday and two today.Present experience, therefore, proves that
warm weather adds to the number of cases,
but reduces the mortality, while colder
weather diminishes the number of cases
and enlarges the death rate.

DEATHS.

Fred Bachus, 1033 Pellety.

J. H. Cherry, 1125 Fourth street.

NEW CASES.

General W. H. Williams, sporting editor
Times-Democrat, 1538 Camp street, is a
new case tonight.

Fred Chasant, 392 Grand Route, St. John.

Three Misses Gennin, 222 Bayou road.

Mrs. S. J. Kerner, 2106 Baronne.

Raphael Pass, 441 South Basin.

Mrs. R. S. 305 St. Louis.

Peter Deobelle, 1424 Dante.

Of the cases reported this evening, six
were found in the Home for Friendless Men,
a poor institution that takes care of those
people who have no friends. All six cases
developed in a very short time, and were
reported to the board of health in a hunch
this morning. There are no accommoda-
tions at the home to take care of these
people, and they will receive treatment at
the new yellow fever hospital. Three cases
were also reported collectively today from
Bayou road in the Gennin family. The
cases, however, are considered mild.Of the two deaths, the Cherry case was
reported several days ago and the patient
had received very careful treatment, but
his case was considered a bad one.Bachus's case was only reported to the
board this morning. A short time after the
report was received, announcement was
made that the patient had died. Bachus
was taken sick four days ago. His people
are poor, and they did not attach much
importance to his illness, only calling in a
doctor a few hours before death, when
they saw the patient rapidly sinking. Sev-
eral such instances have been reported in
New Orleans since the fever first made its
appearance here, and the board of health
announces that while it does not care to
impose any hardships upon the unfortunate,
it has determined in the future to prosecute
those who do not promptly report cases of
illness in their family.

Physicians and the authorities tonight

Continued on Seventh Page.

s Maggie Hannah

DANVILLE, ILL.

Suffering from Headache Cured by Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.



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BOSTON JUBILANT,
BALTIMORE BLUE

Bean Eaters Take the Rubber from the Orioles with Ease.

NINE RUNS IN ONE INNING

Hanlon Uses Four Pitchers and All of Them Are Pounded.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT

Champions Hit Nineteen Enough to Have Won an Every Day Game Without Trouble.

Club	Played	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	12	8	4	.667
Baltimore	12	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	12	7	5	.583
Cincinnati	12	7	5	.583
Cleveland	12	6	6	.500
Washington	12	6	6	.500
Pittsburgh	12	5	7	.417
St. Louis	12	5	7	.417
Chicago	12	4	8	.333
St. Paul	12	4	8	.333
San Francisco	12	3	9	.250
Brooklyn	12	3	9	.250
New York	12	2	10	.167
San Diego	12	2	10	.167
Portland	12	1	11	.083
Seattle	12	1	11	.083
San Jose	12	1	11	.083
Albany	12	1	11	.083
Albuquerque	12	1	11	.083
Alameda	12	1	11	.083
Albany	12	1	11	.083
Albuquerque	12	1	11	.083
Alameda	12	1	11	.083

ALBANY, Sept. 27.—Outside of a little contingent of faithful Boston fans, who are making merry at the Baking House, there is no joy in Albany tonight. The rubber in the crucial series, is ahead in the fight for the pennant, and there seems to be little probability that the Champions can win it.

Hoffer, the "Wizard" Nops, the South-paw, and "Brother Joe" Corbett all went down like ripe grain in a hurricane before the terrific onslaught of Boston's batters, until what seemed at first to be a victory for the home team was turned into a rout, the like of which has been seldom witnessed on a ball field.

More than 25,000 people saw it done, and they witnessed the downfall of their favorites with perfect good humor, gathering about the victors and cheering them as the finish gives the lie direct to two stories that have been current regarding the Baltimore baseball public, viz., that it does not patronize the game, and that "rockyism" is the rule upon its grounds. There have been few, if any, crowds as large in the history of the game.

The story of what happened may be briefly told. First came the awful struggle at the gates for tickets, then the straining, pushing and jostling for admission, then the scramble for a place from which the diamond was visible, until every seat had an occupant, every inch of standing room was pre-empted and men and boys clung spiderlike to fences, flagstaffs, telegraph poles or any other point of vantage. The "rooters" with their brass bands formed so small a part of the vast throng that they sunk into comparative insignificance, but the band played on and the rooters rooted and cheered just the same. Finally the teams came on for practice, and then in due time play began and the multitude settled itself down to watch the game.

Boston opened with a run, then Baltimore made two, then each made three and the game was tied. Boston then took the lead by its string. Thus far all was well, Baltimore, "his true, had lost the lead, but not hopelessly.

Then the visitors forged to the front with three more tallies. This was bad indeed, but hope still lived in Baltimore, and so it ran until that dreadful seventh inning.

Corbett had been crippled by a hot liner early in the play; Nops had been batted out of the box a little later, and Hoffer had been hit for four runs, but still the crowd roared on. No one looked for a deluge, as Hoffer had apparently steadied himself and no runs had been made off him in two successive innings.

All at once it came. Single followed double, double followed single, player after player crossed the plate until the crowd was on its feet and cheering if it would ever cease. The official scorers almost lost their count. Hoffer became discouraged and wanted to go off and leave the game, but Captain Robinson kept him in the box.

Finally the fusillade of hits was ended. Hoffer came down from the air, everybody took a long breath and the crowd roared that Boston had made nine runs, all of which were earned.

That settled it, and although the Champions made a few more runs, following it up with two more in the eighth, their efforts were not more consequent than those of men who strive to whittle against the wind. During the crowd was a study. After the two or three were made the vast throng looked serious, then as the game went on they became more and more cheerful, and a hearty laugh broke forth, and none could have enjoyed the discomfiture of the Champions more than did their admirers in the vast throng.

Of the many hearty and spontaneous bursts of applause none were more ringing than that which greeted the home team when, in the fourth inning, after being trampled upon and severely stunned by Jennings at second, he made a grand run for home on Lowe's strike, colliding with first baseman, who was crawling toward the base, almost fainting from the shock as he touched it.

During the game 10,000 people gathered about the visitors, shook them by the hand, shouted cheerful pleasantries at them, told them what good fellows and fine players they were and finally sent them away with such a shout of approbation as to make a fitting climax for the greatest baseball spectacle Baltimore has ever seen. Attendance 25,500.

BALTIMORE	B.	R.	E.	P.	B.	B.
McGraw, 3 b.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Keller, 1 b.	4	4	1	1	0	0
Jennings, c.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Deyle, 2 b.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Stenzel, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Reitz, 2 b.	5	0	0	3	0	0
Robinson, c.	5	1	2	5	1	1
Nops, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffer, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Amole, 1 b.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	10	27	28	1	1

BOSTON	B.	R.	E.	P.	B.	B.
McGraw, 3 b.	4	2	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1 b.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Lowe, 2 b.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Reitz, 2 b.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Duffy, 1 b.	5	4	2	0	0	0
Robinson, c.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Long, 2 b.	6	2	4	0	0	0
Borg, c.	6	2	4	0	0	0
Nichols, p.	6	2	4	0	0	0
Totals	41	19	27	13	4	4

Summary.—Earned runs, Baltimore 5; Boston 2. Two base hits, Jennings 2, Robinson 2, Kelly 2, Doyle; sacrifice hits, Lowe, Jennings 2, Robinson 2, Kelly 2, Doyle. "Three" Hamilton 2; Kelley, double plays, McGraw to Doyle, Lowe to Tenney; left on bases, Baltimore 8; Boston 6; first base on balls, off Nops 1, off Nichols 2, off Hoffer 2; hit pitched ball, by Corbett 1, by Nichols 1, by Nops 1; Struck out, by

Hoffer 2, by Nichols 2; passed balls, Bergen 1, Robinson 1; Time two hours and twenty-five minutes; umpires Hurlst and Emmons. Attendance 25,500.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27.

New York, September 27.—Bases on balls by Melvin and errors behind him were responsible for the Senators' runs. Mercer pitched a good game and the Giants were able to hit him effectively in only one inning. Attendance 1,600. Score:

NEW YORK	B.	R.	E.	P.	B.	B.
Washington, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Mekin and Warner; Mercer and McGuire; Umpire, Lynch. Time 1:50. Score:						
Pittsburgh, Pa., September 27.—It was Chicago's game up to the seventh inning, after which the Pirates found the ball and batted in the winning runs. Attendance 1,300. Score:						
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ST. LOUIS 5, CINCINNATI 4	B.	R.	E.	P.	B.	B.
St. Louis, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Batteries—Donahue and Douglas; Breitenstein and Schriver. Umpire, Pears. Time 1:50.						

St. Louis, September 27.—For the first time in two years the Browns took a game from the Cincinnati. It was a pitchers' battle between Donahue and Douglas.

A fumble by Corcoran and another by Ritchey cost the Reds the game. Attendance 1,300. Score:

ST. LOUIS 5, CINCINNATI 4	B.	R.	E.	P.	B.	B.
St. Louis, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	0	0
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Batteries—Donahue and Douglas; Breitenstein and Schriver. Umpire, Pears. Time 1:50.						

UNITED DEMOCRACY
NOMINATES GEORGE

Free Silver and Bryan Clubs Name a Candidate for Mayor.

"A GOOD MAN," SAYS CROKER

Convention Condemns State Committee for Not Indorsing Chicago Platform.

ACCEPTANCE DEPENDS ON TAMMANY

Letter Purporting to Be from Mr. Bryan Published in One of New York's Papers.

New York, September 27.—The most important development in the Greater New York political situation today was the unanimous nomination of George Croker for mayor by the United Democracy, composed of numerous free silver and Bryan clubs which were active in the campaign of last fall.

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The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL, Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager

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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building
and Advertising Managers for all territory outside of
Atlanta.

Substitution by Salesmen.

It is the habit among some salesmen to
endeavor to persuade customers into buy-
ing something else than things asked for
as the result of the advertising of speci-
alities, the advantages of which are presented
in the advertising columns of the news-
papers. Very frequently something is offered,
guaranteed to be "just as good." It is
very often happens that the store including
in this impostment makes more money from
a "just as good" preparation, but the cus-
tomer is the loser. Reputable dealers should
not try to substitute and customers should
be careful to protect themselves by in-
sisting upon being given what they ask for
or going elsewhere to get it.

ATLANTA, GA., September 28, 1897.

The Grounds of Public Confidence.
And now comes Mr. Charl Schurz with
his pen, announcing that the bolters
from the democratic party have "earned
a right to the public confidence."

This is a very interesting statement.
In this country at least the term "pub-
lic confidence" implies popular confi-
dence, and popular confidence means a
large majority of the voters who go to
the polls. It is but just to Mr. Schurz
to remark that he borrowed his state-
ment from an "address" issued by the
bolters of Massachusetts. But, by bor-
rowing it, he becomes responsible for
it, and we therefore beg him to inform
The Constitution and the public gener-
ally, when and how the bolting element
has "earned a right to the public confi-
dence."

We should like to get hold of the date,
the nature of the deed and the name of
the place where the performance took
place. We do not deny that many dem-
ocratic believers in the gold standard
have earned a right to public confidence.
When the issue was made they protested,
but when an overwhelming majority of
the democrats decided against them
they fell into line, and worked for the
success of the party. They said, by their
acts, that they would rather submit
to the party on one issue, than to
aid the republicans on other issues.

But what is to be said of the bolting
element—the men who, for the sake of
principle, as they said, refused to support
their party candidates, took themselves
out of the organization, and went
through the formality of establishing a
party of their own? Up to this point,
their conduct hardly admits of criticism.
It is the duty of men who cannot act with
a party to get out and stay out.
But the bolters did not pause in their
career where patriotism and self-respect
would have left them. According to
their own confessions, they bolted the
party they had organized, and rushed
to the support of a party which they
had been denouncing up and down for
years. To show how they have "earned
a right to the public confidence," it is
only necessary to say that they declared
for the gold standard and voted against
it; that they denounced protection and
voted for it, and that they deserted their
own platform and candidates. If they
did not do this, they represent a ridi-
culously small part of the voting popu-
lation.

Now, we submit that the public doesn't
know where to leave these bolters. The
people don't know whether the bolters
are for the gold standard or against
it; for protection or against it; or when-
ever, like Mr. Schurz himself, they are out
for whatever may be made out of any
or all the political parties. To have confi-
dence in a person you must know that
he means what he says; that his declara-
tions are true; that he is willing to
make sacrifices for his honest convictions.
This being so, how can anybody have
confidence in the bolters?

Ignorance or Prejudice?

Is it ignorance, or prejudice, on the part
of our British friends which prompts
them to continually misrepresent the sit-
uation in this country and to heap of-
fensive criticisms upon the alleged policy
of the United States?
One can hardly read the comments of
the British newspapers without mental-
ly asking this question. To cite a
particular example, The St. James Ga-

zette, one of the leading newspapers of
London is quoted as saying that the rea-
son why this country has taken such a
decided interest in the Cuban uprising
is that it covets the fair Gem of the An-
tilles, and is anxious for a chance to
wrest it from Spain. Says The Gazette
further: "For more than half a cen-
tury a strong party in the United States
has coveted the West India Islands, Brit-
ish, Spanish and French. We refrain
from discussing possibilities, but Eng-
lishmen should beware of American
aggression in the western tropics."
What stuff and nonsense! Nothing
could possibly be further from the truth
than the absurd motives imputed to our
government by the British press. The
United States has never coveted the
West Indies, and what is more, it may
be gravely doubted if the sentiment of
this country is even in favor of annex-
ing Cuba. Before undertaking to criti-
cize the policy of the United States our
British friends should first take the pains
to find out what policy is; or, if
malicious prejudice is at the bottom of
their criticism, they should be careful
how they indulge in such deliberate mis-
representations.

A Word with Mr. Haas.

A few weeks ago, the city council by
unanimous vote, passed an ordinance
fixing the maximum charge for deliver-
ing baggage within the city limits at
25 cents. This ordinance was intro-
duced by Alderman Rice, and it was not
until the announcement of its adoption
was made public that The Constitution
knew that the council even considered
action on the question.
Mr. Jacob Haas, secretary and treas-
urer of the Atlanta Baggage and Cab
Company, which has the exclusive bag-
gage privileges of the union depot, and
on incoming trains, published a card yes-
terday afternoon in which he complains
that in indorsing the action of the coun-
cil and of Mayor Collier, this paper is
prompted by "spite and hatred" to him
or to his company. To do Mr. Haas
or to his company, we publish elsewhere,
in full, his statement as taken from the
columns of an afternoon contemporary.
Before entering this discussion, it is
scarcely necessary to say that The Con-
stitution, in doing its duty to the public,
is guided by higher motives than those
ascribed to it by Mr. Haas. Mr. Haas's
personality is not an issue in this dis-
cussion; and The Constitution does not
hesitate to say that if any action of the
council sought to discriminate unjustly
against Mr. Haas or any business inter-
est with which he might be associat-
ed, it would be prompt to insist upon
fair and just treatment for him. His
personality would have nothing to do
with his rights as a citizen, as far as The
Constitution is concerned. Indeed, we
go further than this and say that The
Constitution has no personal ill will to
Mr. Haas, and is in position to do him
full justice and likewise to insist that
he do justice by the public.

But let the public judge as to who
is right—Mr. Haas on the one side, or
mayor and council and The Constitution
and the people on the other.
Let it be remembered that, under the
ordinance of the council passed by the
unanimous vote of that body, the maxi-
mum charge for baggage delivery with-
in the city limits has been fixed at 25
cents. Mr. Haas's company refuses to
abide by this action of the council; it
treats it with contempt. It knows that
it is entrenched in its position by pos-
sessing for a term of years the exclusive
right to the baggage privileges of the de-
pot and on incoming trains. There are
other companies not only ready to do,
but anxious for and already doing the
business at a less rate than is charged
by Mr. Haas's company. Passengers
arriving in the city are met by the agents
of the company having the monopoly of
the business, and not until they get out-
side of the depot are they aware of the
fact that there is competition, and that
other companies are seeking the business
of the city delivery at a lower rate.
We publish in this connection some
interesting correspondence furnished
The Constitution yesterday. It will
be seen that this correspondence that an-
other established company asks for the
privilege of competition on even terms,
pledging to give a \$10,000 approved bond
that it will charge only 25 cents for de-
livery to any part of the city, and "even
to any territory which might hereafter be
taken into the city," charging only 15
cents for delivery of baggage to any
point within one mile of the depot. Un-
fortunately for the people, and fortun-
ately for the baggage monopoly, the com-
pany now holding exclusive depot privi-
leges has a contract for a term of years;
but there is some comfort in the fact that
this exclusive privilege does not prevent
other companies from getting trucks at
the depot for city delivery. If the bag-
gage monopoly could prevent this, it
would be in a position where it could
make even more extortionate demands
on the public. The board of control of
the depot will, of course, see to it that
the monopoly held by the company now
possessing depot privileges is not exer-
cised to any further public detriment
than is absolutely required by the terms
of the contract. The railroads have,
unfortunately, contracted to deliver a
"pound of flesh," and if the contract
must be met, the railroads should in-
sist that the public is at least given
every facility that is permitted—not one
more drop of blood should be spilled
than is called for in the contract.

An effort will be made to have the
council reconsider its action. The bag-
gage monopoly is now seeking a "com-
promise" which will enable it to charge
35 cents as a maximum charge for city
delivery. The Constitution declared
as emphatically as it could last Sunday
that this proposed "compromise" should
be smashed, whereas Mr. Haas got very
mad—and, we presume, is still very mad.
The personal feeling of Mr. Haas is a
matter of perfect indifference to The
Constitution. It believes that the city
council and the mayor did right in its
action, and it is prepared to indorse such
action to the full extent of its ability.
We do not believe the council will give
a moment's consideration to the effort
to seek a repeal of this ordinance. If
it does, the people will ask the reason
why; and The Constitution pledges them

In advance to give such information as
will throw light on the subject.

It is simply a question of having the
council legalize the extortion wrong by
the possession of exclusive privileges by
one company over competitors anxious
to do the business at a less rate, but at
a disadvantage in reaching the traveling
public. In other words, in passing out
of the depot, passengers must run the
gamut of the baggage monopoly. Those
who do so successfully can negotiate as
they please for the delivery of their bag-
gage on the outside, but those who are
unacquainted with the city and its laws
will naturally fall into the hands of the
monopoly with its higher price. It is a
question of the protection of the public.

Mr. Haas seeks to discredit the posi-
tion of The Constitution in its defense
of the action of the council by sounding
another tom-tom and pointing frantically
in another direction, yelling: "Stop,
thief! Stop thief! You rob the Con-
solidated Company!" He wants to know
if the failure of The Constitution to op-
pose the Consolidated while attacking his
"little transfer company" does not in-
dicate "malice somewhere."

Not at all, Mr. Haas; not at all.
Your case is entirely different from
that of the Consolidated. The Consoli-
dated charges a uniform rate over any
one of its lines to any part of the city.
A ride for a block or for the full length
of a line costs the same. You propose
to fix a rate clearly discriminating; and
worse than that, you propose to take ad-
vantage of your entrenched position
to charge more than a company right
across the street from you now charges,
and has been charging for years. You
might have a right to do this, if your
competitors could meet you on even
terms and gain entrance to the depot.
But if the city council permits you to
extort blood money from the people by
reason of your monopoly and your fa-
vored position, it will do the public an
injustice, of which The Constitution
does not believe it will be guilty.

If The Constitution were drawn into
a discussion about exposition rates it
would say for Mr. Haas's benefit that
it would urge a modification of the expo-
sition fares, and it was largely through its
efforts that a 5-cent rate to the gates,
but not inside the ground terminals,
was obtained. Much less fortunate were
the exhibitors who were confronted with
the transfer monopoly held by Mr. Haas's
company, and who were forced to pay
the most unholty extortion for every
pound of goods handled inside the
grounds. Even Atlantians could not
take their own goods in the grounds for
exhibit without paying tribute to the
monopoly held by Mr. Haas! But that
is a past matter, and The Constitution is
now discussing a more timely subject.
As was said last Sunday, the princi-
ple involved in this matter is of far
greater magnitude than the amount.

A Generous Recognition.

The New York Commercial-Advertiser
is surprised at the rapid industrial
 strides which the south has made dur-
ing the past few years, and in a recent
editorial bearing upon the progress of
this section the New York paper gives
utterance to its surprise in language
highly complimentary.

After quoting at some length from the
latest official reports as to the growth
of the cotton industry, The Commercial-
Advertiser says:
"This is a remarkable showing. It is safe
to say that it will be a surprise to most
northern business men. On every account
it is to be welcomed. One of the greatest
disadvantages under which the south has
labored has been the lack of diversification
of industries. The foremost cotton-produc-
ing area in the world, she has sent her vast
crop of raw material to New England to
Manchester and to Birmingham for man-
ufacture; afterwards buying back a large
part of it at a much higher price as man-
ufactured goods. It is no wonder that the
wealth of the southern states would be enor-
mously increased if they could transmute their raw
cotton into the man-made product at
home, close by the fields where the cotton
grows. There is reason to believe that this
benefit will ultimately be realized in large
degree."

Coming from a newspaper which has
often indulged in severe criticism of
the south, the foregoing compliment is
in the highest significant and shows
that the south is beginning to receive
that merited recognition which has so
long been withheld from her.

Great Britain's Danger.

If recent news dispatches received
from London can be relied upon, Great
Britain is about to abandon her African
expedition for the present year, and
mobilize her troops upon the Indian
frontier.

Whether the British government is
about to take this step or not, there are
several prudential reasons which seem
to warrant it. In the first place, the
uprisings in the north Indian provinces
have increased in magnitude and violence
during the past few days, and Great
Britain cannot possibly close her eyes
to the danger which threatens her su-
premaccy over that fertile region.
The second place the African expedi-
tion which Great Britain has set out to ac-
complish within the next few months is
purely an aggressive one, and can be
abandoned at any time; while the Indian
campaign into which she has recently
been forced, is a defensive one altogether,
and requires her undivided strength.
Moreover, she needs troops on the In-
dian frontier who are used to fighting
savages, and the army under Sir Herbert
Kitchener, therefore, comes in handy
at this juncture. Rather than imperil
her supremacy in India, Great Britain
can afford to give up the conquest of
the Sudan for another year; and for
these reasons it is barely possible that
the rumors which have reached this
country from London are not without
some warrant.

If you want to buy a stamp from the
Valdosta postmaster, you'll have to go
to Macon.

The Macon Telegraph has suddenly
ceased to advertise The Constitution. This
we'll not submit to. Dull as the adver-
tisements were, they got us a thousand
new readers in Macon.

What does Seth Low want with the
mayorality anyhow? He couldn't reform
political New York in a thousand years.

The Washington Post wants mari-
monial engagements made binding. But
wait! First let's make marriages
binding.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Brethren.

After all, we brethren—no matter where
we be—
We folks that coax the soil to life, or you
that sail the seas,
Don't matter where they place us—don't
matter where we roam,
These worlds and all its trials, is still our
home—our home!

I mean, while we're a-livin'—here on this
mortal side,
And so, when night is fallin', let's throw
the windows wide
And let the lamps shine out! Because,
wherever we may roam,
This world, until we reach the next, is
still our home—our home!

Briefs from Billville.

Billville is still wide open to the fever
refugees. The fact is, we haven't had a
death here since the last physician moved
away.

There is one thing we can say for Bill-
ville, and that is, she has always been
too human to go against humanity.

We have had but one case of fever in
Billville in ten years, and that case killed
the doctor.

We understand that a sister town quar-
antined bill collectors last week.
Thank God for that!

Brethren, don't be scared of yellow fever.
It's a disease that is in Georgia, to die
from old age at eighty.

Let us all hope for the good time com-
ing, and let us all hope that even a poor
man can invest in it.

"It's a long ways home"—but I seem to
see her eyes.

Like stars, a-twinkling—twinkling in the
far and friendly skies;
Skies that are only friendly because I
think that she

Is waiting where they're bending with a
welcome kiss for me!

"It's a long ways home" I say it, and I
seem

To think this life is sweeter for just that
For just that I see her eyes.

It was so sweet on earth to live, ere death
had made us part,
But sweeter still I meet her—till love beats
heart to heart!

"It's a long ways home"—yet life is not so
long

As the music that comes thrilling from
the echo of a song;
And I've only come to think of home as
far beyond the skies

Because I miss the love-light in my ear-
ling's tender eyes.

"It's a long ways home"—but in even
the darkest night, I see
In which my soul lies dreaming there's
still a gleam of light;

And it glimmers in the darkness across
the river's foam
And leads me to my darling in the ear-
est land of home!

A Love Song.
Sweetheart—sweetheart, where'er my steps
are led—
Whatever joys I meet,
Still to you I turn to a trust of bread
With love is sweet—is sweet!

The world hath splendors, but thy glories go
For me, my love, my love,
To drift in memory where the heart-fires
glow

And where my loved ones dream.
O'er all the wreck and ruin of the years
Of lives that drift apart,
The thought of children's love and chil-
dren's tears

Comes thrilling to my heart!
And so, sweetheart, whatever life may
bring
On land or ocean's foam,
Still shall those sweet, endearing voices
ring

The heart back to its home!
In many respects McClure's Magazine is
becoming the best of publications. Fur-
thermore, "it is now within the reach of all."

Some little cities are so busy with the
quarantine affair that they have no time
for business.

It's sad to think that some of the travel-
ing editors have been quarantined on free
passes.

Man's inhumanity to man makes count-
less refugees mourn.

FIFTY WINCHESTERS READY.
There is some talk of lynching two
Chattahoochee County Prisoners.

COLUMBUS, GA., September 27.—(Special.)—
There has been some talk of an attempt
to lynch John Hunt, charged with as-
sault, and Rankin, the negro who beat
up Mr. Carroll in the upper portion of the
county about three months ago. Sheriff
Harp has summoned fifty men to be ready
should the attempt be made, having on
hand that number of Winchester's.

Superior court met this morning.
Judge Bell presiding. The case of the
state vs. Will Gafford, charged with mur-
der, is now in progress. Gafford killed a
negro two years ago. The evidence is all in.

EX-SECRETARY OF NAVY DEAD.
George M. Robeson, Who Served Under
Grant, Expires.

Trenton, N. J., September 27.—Ex-Sec-
retary of the Navy George M. Robeson died
today at his home in this city.

Mr. Robeson was sixty-nine years old,
and had been in failing health for several
months.

In June, 1895, he was made secretary of
the navy. He served in this office until
the end of President Grant's second term,
March, 1877.

MAYORS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.
Columbus, O., Will Entertain Three
Hundred Chief Executives.

Columbus, O., September 27.—At the Col-
umbus auditorium tomorrow morning will
be opened the first annual convention of
the Mayors and Councilmen of the United
States and Canada.

The convention will cover four days with
morning, afternoon and night sessions, and
conclude with a in a neighboring hall
of the National Street Lighting Association,
organized in New Haven, Conn., in 1896.

In some instances the same municipal offi-
cials are delegates to both conventions.
Papers and addresses are promised on a
wide range of municipal topics, such as
water, gas, electric light and street car
service, the equipment of police and fire
departments, pavements, sewerage, the dis-
position of garbage and the protection of
the public health.

The topic most likely to provoke spirited
discussion and perhaps to result in some
decisive action by the convention is that
of the municipal ownership of gas, water
and electric light.

At the annual convention of the National
Municipal Association, held in New York
last year, the city of New York was the
subject of much discussion.

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GEORGIA SKETCHES OF NEWS AND COMMENT

—The Alabama line is barred.

—The pearl fishers are active in the
Rome waterways.

—The penitentiary committee found Jekyl
on the Georgia coast. It will find Hyde
later.

—Mrs. Myrick runs an original column
in The Times-Recorder headed "Bachelors'
Reflections."

—The county judge of Taylor defies the
governor. He will handle his convicts as
he deems best.

—There will be a big rush of Georgians
into the Chattahoochee strip as soon as it is
fenced in.

—The Elberton papers under the head of
"A Prominent South Carolinian" report
the presence there of Senator Tillman as a
visitor to his brother-in-law, George C.
Grogan.

—It is said that there will be a contest
for the judgeship of the Southern circuit
between Judge Hartsell will be opposed
by Hon. Arthur Patten, of Thomasville,
and Hon. E. P. S. Denmark, of Valdosta.

—The Yellow River Primitive Baptist As-
sociation is in session with Baldock church
at Conyers. A large, well-built brush ar-
bor has been built in the grove near the
church for the accommodation of the dele-
gates and visitors.

—From certain sections bordering on the
Alabama line some strange devices are
being resorted to to ward off yellow fever.
Some are taking camels, some bowing
to rub their corners before Mars and Jupiter
and others are swallowing the parched
eyes of the ordinary tumbler.

—In Talbot county Mr. D. D. Lawson's
three children were sleeping one afternoon
last week, all in one bed. Mrs. Lawson
happened to pass through the room where
the little fellows were and was horrified to
see a large snake coiled up on the bed with
the children. While his snakeship slept,
Mr. Lawson, who had been calling, quietly
took the children off the bed, and then dis-
patched the snake.

—Captain J. S. Miller, one of the Fitz-
gerald colonists, was for ten years drum-
mer boy in company A, Second United
Shutter in a native regiment in Mexico, up to
1846. In 1848, together with a number of
prospectors, he left New York for Califor-
nia, where he resided up to the time of
his death. His partner in the mining busi-
ness was Jim Marshall, the man who first
discovered gold in California.

In 1849, on the American river, who died
a few years ago in absolute poverty. For
two years Mr. Miller was associated with
the now celebrated Lucky Baldwin, whose
wealth is estimated to be \$5,000,000.

—Fitzgerald Leader: The latest is on a
Fitzgerald blood of very susceptible affec-
tions, who lately becoming enamored of a
girl, secured her company for a car-
riage drive in the evening. In the course
of the drive the young man, becoming ex-
travagant in his demonstrations of affec-
tion, and desiring to kiss the lady's
cheek, she, in a fit of jealousy, seized
him from the vehicle, whereupon the girl
drove back to town alone, compelling her
lover to "drill it" all the way home.

—The wrecked locomotive came out of the
shops Saturday after an overhauling, and
the railroad officials cannot account for
the explosion.

The boiler was blown 150 feet, and alight-
ed on a mountain side, which has a
angle of 60 degrees from the track. The
trucks were blown into the river and the
tender along the bank.

All the cars except the rear Pullman
sleeper were derailed. None of the passen-
gers were injured. The explosion oc-
curred opposite a watch box, which was re-
duced to kindling wood and the watchman
badly hurt. The wires and tracks for a dis-
tance of 150 yards were torn up and tele-
graphic communication and travel was
suspended for several hours.

HE WAS KNOWN IN ATLANTA.
Father Murray Gave His Life Attend-
ing the Sick in Mobile.

Colonel W. A. Broughton, who has been
at the Kimball for several days, left yes-
terday morning. He was much interest-
ed in the statement made by Commissioner
Nesbitt concerning the supply of fertiliz-
ers used by the Georgia farmers, and states
that these figures should be taken into con-
sideration in the use of chemical fer-
tilizers.

Colonel Sim Blalock came up from Fa-
yette yesterday.

Her Objection to Choirs.
Editor Constitution—The fact has been
announced that the membership of the
First Baptist church is divided as to whether
the choir is necessary or a luxury, the
largest contributors believing it should be
dispensed with. In my humble judgment
the good or evil of a choir depends entire-
ly on the way it is managed.

If we are to sit back in our pews and
gaze up at a lot of singers and not be able
to follow the words of the hymns, and then
let their voices come down. If our prevail-
ing thought as listeners is, who is the hand-
some female singer, or the ugliest male
singer, we are not doing the church any
good. If the heart has not been impressed
with the sentiment of the song, which they
bring to the altar, then let them stop
from an eloquist. I think no one who
does not sing distinctly should belong to a
choir, however fine his voice may be. Why
blame is not initiated is indeed a mystery.

I have a letter before me in which the
writer says, "I attended a church in which
a 'song service' in our dear Sabbath night
services were given. The organ and cornet
were used, and the choir sang. There
may be other objections to choir's than
mine."

MISS M. H.

Boy Falls Overboard.
Augusta, Ga., September 27.—(Special.)—
Last night the four-year-old son of Agent
Wallace Barnes, of the steamboat com-
pany, was playing on board of the steamer
Elmer, when he tumbled into the river.
He was swept down stream by the cur-
rent, and was rescued by a fisherman, and
was safe soon after.

ENGINEER BLOWN SIXTY FEET.
Locomotive Boiler Explodes Scattering
Death and Wounds.

Harrisburg, Pa., September 27.—Engineer
Bennett Mitchell was killed and Fireman
John R. Cawley seriously injured this
morning by the explosion of a locomotive
boiler on the Northern Central railway
at Georgetown, a few miles north of Har-
risburg.

The victims were both residents of Har-
risburg and had been in the passenger ser-
vice of the company for many years.
Mitchell was thrown up the side of a
mountain a distance of sixty feet and was
dead when found. Fireman Cawley was
hurled in an opposite direction almost to

FIRST BATTALION IN RIFLE CONTEST

Interesting Shoot Between Teams from
Two Companies Yesterday.

SERGEANT FOSTER WINS MEDAL

Private Bankston, of the Barnesville
Blues, Three Points Behind Foster.

NO STARTLING RECORDS WERE MADE

Many Targets Punctured, but Shoot-
ing Was Not as Good as Expected—
Many Officers Present.



THE LAST shoot of the year for the first
battalion was held yesterday afternoon
on the lawn in front of the barracks.
The contest was made the best
average on all the
distances and in the
skirmish—38 points
out of a possible 172.
This was not a record,
but was the best of
all the others. He was closely followed
by J. B. Bankston, of the Barnesville
Blues, making a score of 96 points.

No records were broken and the shoot-
ing was not of the startling quality which
the officers expected. Two companies only
had teams present, the Capital City
Guards, Company B of the regiment, and
the Barnesville Blues, Company I, two. The other
companies had none. The captains of these
said their men could not get off from their
work long enough to go on the range and
take part in the contest.

At 2 o'clock the rifles began to gather
on the range and in a few minutes the
shooting commenced. Everything was in
good shape, and notwithstanding the hot
sun, the men went into the fray with the
determination to do their best, but the
score shows a falling off from their former
records. The targets were the same as used
in all the other shoots and were rapidly
manipulated by the men in the pits, who
were kept busy by the incessant firing
of the men on the range.

As fast as one distance was covered an-
other stand would be taken and the targets
would be punctured and the men in the
pits would be kept busy by the incessant
firing of the men on the range. A number
of bullseyes were made, especially by
Foster and Bankston. The best average
shooting was done at the 500 yards and
the 1000 yards, both of which Foster
beat. The 1000 yards was the longest
distance and the most difficult, but Foster
beat it by a wide margin.

As the men stood after the contest
was over it was found that Foster had
won by a wide margin.

W. J. Foster, Company B, distance 300
yards, 16; 500 yards, 20; 1000 yards, 20;
100 yards, 12; 200 yards, 12; 300 yards, 12;
400 yards, 12; 500 yards, 12; 600 yards, 12;
700 yards, 12; 800 yards, 12; 900 yards, 12;
1000 yards, 12; 1100 yards, 12; 1200 yards, 12;
1300 yards, 12; 1400 yards, 12; 1500 yards, 12;
1600 yards, 12; 1700 yards, 12; 1800 yards, 12;
1900 yards, 12; 2000 yards, 12; 2100 yards, 12;
2200 yards, 12; 2300 yards, 12; 2400 yards, 12;
2500 yards, 12; 2600 yards, 12; 2700 yards, 12;
2800 yards, 12; 2900 yards, 12; 3000 yards, 12;
3100 yards, 12; 3200 yards, 12; 3300 yards, 12;
3400 yards, 12; 3500 yards, 12; 3600 yards, 12;
3700 yards, 12; 3800 yards, 12; 3900 yards, 12;
4000 yards, 12; 4100 yards, 12; 4200 yards, 12;
4300 yards, 12; 4400 yards, 12; 4500 yards, 12;
4600 yards, 12; 4700 yards, 12; 4800 yards, 12;
4900 yards, 12; 5000 yards, 12; 5100 yards, 12;
5200 yards, 12; 5300 yards, 12; 5400 yards, 12;
5500 yards, 12; 5600 yards, 12; 5700 yards, 12;
5800 yards, 12; 5900 yards, 12; 6000 yards, 12;
6100 yards, 12; 6200 yards, 12; 6300 yards, 12;
6400 yards, 12; 6500 yards, 12; 6600 yards, 12;
6700 yards, 12; 6800 yards, 12; 6900 yards, 12;
7000 yards, 12; 7100 yards, 12; 7200 yards, 12;
7300 yards, 12; 7400 yards, 12; 7500 yards, 12;
7600 yards, 12; 7700 yards, 12; 7800 yards, 12;
7900 yards, 12; 8000 yards, 12; 8100 yards, 12;
8200 yards, 12; 8300 yards, 12; 8400 yards, 12;
8500 yards, 12; 8600 yards, 12; 8700 yards, 12;
8800 yards, 12; 8900 yards, 12; 9000 yards, 12;
9100 yards, 12; 9200 yards, 12; 9300 yards, 12;
9400 yards, 12; 9500 yards, 12; 9600 yards, 12;
9700 yards, 12; 9800 yards, 12; 9900 yards, 12;
10000 yards, 12; 10100 yards, 12; 10200 yards, 12;
10300 yards, 12; 10400 yards, 12; 10500 yards, 12;
10600 yards, 12; 10700 yards, 12; 10800 yards, 12;
10900 yards, 12; 11000 yards, 12; 11100 yards, 12;
11200 yards, 12; 11300 yards, 12; 11400 yards, 12;
11500 yards, 12; 11600 yards, 12; 11700 yards, 12;
11800 yards, 12; 11900 yards, 12; 12000 yards, 12;
12100 yards, 12; 12200 yards, 12; 12300 yards, 12;
12400 yards, 12; 12500 yards, 12; 12600 yards, 12;
12700 yards, 12; 12800 yards, 12; 12900 yards, 12;
13000 yards, 12; 13100 yards, 12; 13200 yards, 12;
13300 yards, 12; 13400 yards, 12; 13500 yards, 12;
13600 yards, 12; 13700 yards, 12; 13800 yards, 12;
13900 yards, 12; 14000 yards, 12; 14100 yards, 12;
14200 yards, 12; 14300 yards, 12; 14400 yards, 12;
14500 yards, 12; 14600 yards, 12; 14700 yards, 12;
14800 yards, 12; 14900 yards, 12; 15000 yards, 12;
15100 yards, 12; 15200 yards, 12; 15300 yards, 12;
15400 yards, 12; 15500 yards, 12; 15600 yards, 12;
15700 yards, 12; 15800 yards, 12; 15900 yards, 12;
16000 yards, 12; 16100 yards, 12; 16200 yards, 12;
16300 yards, 12; 16400 yards, 12; 16500 yards, 12;
16600 yards, 12; 16700 yards, 12; 16800 yards, 12;
16900 yards, 12; 17000 yards, 12; 17100 yards, 12;
17200 yards, 12; 17300 yards, 12; 17400 yards, 12;
17500 yards, 12; 17600 yards, 12; 17700 yards, 12;
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19000 yards, 12; 19100 yards, 12; 19200 yards, 12;
19300 yards, 12; 19400 yards, 12; 19500 yards, 12;
19600 yards, 12; 19700 yards, 12; 19800 yards, 12;
19900 yards, 12; 20000 yards, 12; 20100 yards, 12;
20200 yards, 12; 20300 yards, 12; 20400 yards, 12;
20500 yards, 12; 20600 yards, 12; 20700 yards, 12;
20800 yards, 12; 20900 yards, 12; 21000 yards, 12;
21100 yards, 12; 21200 yards, 12; 21300 yards, 12;
21400 yards, 12; 21500 yards, 12; 21600 yards, 12;
21700 yards, 12; 21800 yards, 12; 21900 yards, 12;
22000 yards, 12; 22100 yards, 12; 22200 yards, 12;
22300 yards, 12; 22400 yards, 12; 22500 yards, 12;
22600 yards, 12; 22700 yards, 12; 22800 yards, 12;
22900 yards, 12; 23000 yards, 12; 23100 yards, 12;
23200 yards, 12; 23300 yards, 12; 23400 yards, 12;
23500 yards, 12; 23600 yards, 12; 23700 yards, 12;
23800 yards, 12; 23900 yards, 12; 24000 yards, 12;
24100 yards, 12; 24200 yards, 12; 24300 yards, 12;
24400 yards, 12; 24500 yards, 12; 24600 yards, 12;
24700 yards, 12; 24800 yards, 12; 24900 yards, 12;
25000 yards, 12; 25100 yards, 12; 25200 yards, 12;
25300 yards, 12; 25400 yards, 12; 25500 yards, 12;
25600 yards, 12; 25700 yards, 12; 25800 yards, 12;
25900 yards, 12; 26000 yards, 12; 26100 yards, 12;
26200 yards, 12; 26300 yards, 12; 26400 yards, 12;
26500 yards, 12; 26600 yards, 12; 26700 yards, 12;
26800 yards, 12; 26900 yards, 12; 27000 yards, 12;
27100 yards, 12; 27200 yards, 12; 27300 yards, 12;
27400 yards, 12; 27500 yards, 12; 27600 yards, 12;
27700 yards, 12; 27800 yards, 12; 27900 yards, 12;
28000 yards, 12; 28100 yards, 12; 28200 yards, 12;
28300 yards, 12; 28400 yards, 12; 28500 yards, 12;
28600 yards, 12; 28700 yards, 12; 28800 yards, 12;
28900 yards, 12; 29000 yards, 12; 29100 yards, 12;
29200 yards, 12; 29300 yards, 12; 29400 yards, 12;
29500 yards, 12; 29600 yards, 12; 29700 yards, 12;
29800 yards, 12; 29900 yards, 12; 30000 yards, 12;
30100 yards, 12; 30200 yards, 12; 30300 yards, 12;
30400 yards, 12; 30500 yards, 12; 30600 yards, 12;
30700 yards, 12; 30800 yards, 12; 30900 yards, 12;
31000 yards, 12; 31100 yards, 12; 31200 yards, 12;
31300 yards, 12; 31400 yards, 12; 31500 yards, 12;
31600 yards, 12; 31700 yards, 12; 31800 yards, 12;
31900 yards, 12; 32000 yards, 12; 32100 yards, 12;
32200 yards, 12; 32300 yards, 12; 32400 yards, 12;
32500 yards, 12; 32600 yards, 12; 32700 yards, 12;
32800 yards, 12; 32900 yards, 12; 33000 yards, 12;
33100 yards, 12; 33200 yards, 12; 33300 yards, 12;
33400 yards, 12; 33500 yards, 12; 33600 yards, 12;
33700 yards, 12; 33800 yards, 12; 33900 yards, 12;
34000 yards, 12; 34100 yards, 12; 34200 yards, 12;
34300 yards, 12; 34400 yards, 12; 34500 yards, 12;
34600 yards, 12; 34700 yards, 12; 34800 yards, 12;
34900 yards, 12; 35000 yards, 12; 35100 yards, 12;
35200 yards, 12; 35300 yards, 12; 35400 yards, 12;
35500 yards, 12; 35600 yards, 12; 35700 yards, 12;
35800 yards, 12; 35900 yards, 12; 36000 yards, 12;
36100 yards, 12; 36200 yards, 12; 36300 yards, 12;
36400 yards, 12; 36500 yards, 12; 36600 yards, 12;
36700 yards, 12; 36800 yards, 12; 36900 yards, 12;
37000 yards, 12; 37100 yards, 12; 37200 yards, 12;
37300 yards, 12; 37400 yards, 12; 37500 yards, 12;
37600 yards, 12; 37700 yards, 12; 37800 yards, 12;
37900 yards, 12; 38000 yards, 12; 38100 yards, 12;
38200 yards, 12; 38300 yards, 12; 38400 yards, 12;
38500 yards, 12; 38600 yards, 12; 38700 yards, 12;
38800 yards, 12; 38900 yards, 12; 39000 yards, 12;
39100 yards, 12; 39200 yards, 12; 39300 yards, 12;
39400 yards, 12; 39500 yards, 12; 39600 yards, 12;
39700 yards, 12; 39800 yards, 12; 39900 yards, 12;
40000 yards, 12; 40100 yards, 12; 40200 yards, 12;
40300 yards, 12; 40400 yards, 12; 40500 yards, 12;
40600 yards, 12; 40700 yards, 12; 40800 yards, 12;
40900 yards, 12; 41000 yards, 12; 41100 yards, 12;
41200 yards, 12; 41300 yards, 12; 41400 yards, 12;
41500 yards, 12; 41600 yards, 12; 41700 yards, 12;
41800 yards, 12; 41900 yards, 12; 42000 yards, 12;
42100 yards, 12; 42200 yards, 12; 42300 yards, 12;
42400 yards, 12; 42500 yards, 12; 42600 yards, 12;
42700 yards, 12; 42800 yards, 12; 42900 yards, 12;
43000 yards, 12; 43100 yards, 12; 43200 yards, 12;
43300 yards, 12; 43400 yards, 12; 43500 yards, 12;
43600 yards, 12; 43700 yards, 12; 43800 yards, 12;
43900 yards, 12; 44000 yards, 12; 44100 yards, 12;
44200 yards, 12; 44300 yards, 12; 44400 yards, 12;
44500 yards, 12; 44600 yards, 12; 44700 yards, 12;
44800 yards, 12; 44900 yards, 12; 45000 yards, 12;
45100 yards, 12; 45200 yards, 12; 45300 yards, 12;
45400 yards, 12; 45500 yards, 12; 45600 yards, 12;
45700 yards, 12; 45800 yards, 12; 45900 yards, 12;
46000 yards, 12; 46100 yards, 12; 46200 yards, 12;
46300 yards, 12; 46400 yards, 12; 46500 yards, 12;
46600 yards, 12; 46700 yards, 12; 46800 yards, 12;
46900 yards, 12; 47000 yards, 12; 47100 yards, 12;
47200 yards, 12; 47300 yards, 12; 47400 yards, 12;
47500 yards, 12; 47600 yards, 12; 47700 yards, 12;
47800 yards, 12; 47900 yards, 12; 48000 yards, 12;
48100 yards, 12; 48200 yards, 12; 48300 yards, 12;
48400 yards, 12; 48500 yards, 12; 48600 yards, 12;
48700 yards, 12; 48800 yards, 12; 48900 yards, 12;
49000 yards, 12; 49100 yards, 12; 49200 yards, 12;
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MISS FLEMING IMPROVES SLOWLY

Reports of Her Condition Yesterday Not So Favorable as Formerly.

FEVER SITUATION IS THE SAME

Fleming Girl's Condition Not Such as To Preclude Hope.

TRAVEL IS GROWING MUCH LIGHTER

Board of Health is Satisfied with Situation—Precautions Have by No Means Been Relaxed.

R. J. C. OLMSTED stated last night at the condition of the Fleming child, who is suffering with yellow fever at 119 Auburn avenue, was not so favorable yesterday.

The girl is receiving all the attention that careful physicians can bestow on her, and everything possible is being done to hasten her recovery. The physicians still entertain hopes for her recovery.

No new cases were reported to the board of health yesterday and no suspects were discovered.

It was thought yesterday morning that the health authorities had another suspicious case of yellow fever to deal with when a message was received by Chief Veal and Dr. Olmsted to meet the Chattahoochee train at the depot. The message stated that there was a sick man in the sleeper.

When the train arrived it was found that the gentleman was named Calhoun, and had been in the northern part of Louisiana. He was given a thorough examination by Dr. Olmsted, and he decided that the man was not suffering with fever, but had some constitutional trouble.

Fumigation Goes On.

The fumigation of baggage at the union depot continues and a new and larger machine is now in use. It was ordered from New York especially for the work in Atlanta. Drs. Sawtell and Drake are superintending the work.

Dr. Stone is satisfied with the yellow fever situation in Atlanta. He signs all the certificates of persons going to Savannah though the quarantine regulations of that city have been very strict. The regulations were modified on account of the favorable reports made by Dr. Stone.

The board of health is pleased with the situation and no further case of the fever is anticipated. There has been no relaxation in the rigidity of the train inspection and the requirements necessary to obtain a health certificate. The department has the city in excellent condition and gives the sewers a good flushing every night.

The two health certificate offices are not doing quite as large business now as previously, but the officers are kept pretty busy all the time.

Says There Is No Danger of Epidemic.

A private letter to a member of the constitution staff from Mr. James M. Cloud, a well-known attorney of Mobile, gives some interesting information on the situation in that city. He says that some of the sick people have been taken to Atlanta and other points have given ludicrous and terrible accounts of the fever situation in Mobile and New Orleans. He says that the fact is that there is danger of a great epidemic in the spirit of the fever is showing the yellow fever refugees to enter bar gates.

The facts of the situation on the date of the letter, September 23d, according to Cloud, are these: There are 4000 people in New Orleans, Mobile and the intervening coast cities. Up to that time there had been only about forty-two deaths, which is about one in every 1000. The chance of dying of the fever, says Mr. Cloud, is the same as the chance a person would have to win a big prize in some lottery. The death rate, notwithstanding the fever scare, is less than the average for September for several years. Mr. Cloud is at present in Mobile with his family and expects to remain there. Everything possible is being done, he says, to stamp out the fever and he has confidence that the danger will soon be at an end.

According to the letter, business has been almost prostrated, but confidence is being restored and it is expected that soon the wheels of commerce will begin to revolve again. Business, he says, is slowly beginning to revive and were it not for the strict quarantine against Mobile business would soon be under full headway again.

Mr. Dunning is one of the citizens of Atlanta who does not believe yellow fever will spread here. As illustrating his belief in the matter the following personal experience which he has had may be taken as strong proof of his position:

"In regard to the spreading of yellow fever among citizens of Atlanta and their liability to take it from persons coming from infected places, a personal experience may serve to quiet the fears of some not so confident as I am. In 1870 my sister city, Savannah, was scourged with yellow fever. I was then a young man, and my wife, Joseph M. Pharr, were stricken, the latter being severely ill. I caused these, with their two children, to be brought to my home, and with me until November 17th, returning home in good health. Mr. Pharr is now an officer in the Citizens' bank, Savannah, and knows these facts. Sister died ten years later. After two months contact with yellow fever none of my family became sick or suffered in the least, and you can just say that I don't think or believe it will spread among citizens of Atlanta."

RED FLAG STOPS DR. GUTTERAS.

Yellow Fever Expert Refused an Entrance to Texas.

Vicksburg, Miss., September 27.—A special to The Herald from Monroe, La., says that Dr. Gutierrez left California for Vicksburg, where he proposed to investigate yellow fever reports. Superintendent Bond in the meantime had received a telegram notifying him that the special would not be allowed to enter Texas under any consideration and Mr. Bond wired to Monroe with instructions to send the train back to Vicksburg. A copy of the telegram was pinned to a red flag and the flag stuck up in the track just beyond the Houston Central crossing.

The men who put up the flag did not approach the train and the engineer upon reading the instructions backed away to Vicksburg and the conductor went through to New Orleans last night in the same car.

TWENTY-TWO CASES AND ONE DEATH

Continued from First Page.

generally agree that the situation is steadily improving. They believe that the chances are growing more remote every day of an epidemic and that there is little likelihood that the disease will assume, before cold weather, a much more virulent form than at present. Says Dr. Edmunds Souther, one of the leading physicians here:

"Before yellow fever can be declared epidemic in New Orleans there must be more cases of this disease than of all others combined. The death rate does not determine whether or not the pestilence is epidemic. It only determines the grade, as to whether the disease is mild, severe or very severe. The average death rate during an epidemic is 20 per cent. Now in addition to the numerous favorable conditions that attend the present introduction of yellow fever, there is another, and this is the greatest of all; it is the fact that the medical profession here understand this treatment of the disease far better than in the old days. This will contribute greatly to the lessening of the serious character of the disease, for we understand the principles of treatment now infinitely better than we did before."

Professor Metz, who is at the head of the works of sanitation and who superintends the fumigation of all houses, said to the Associated Press reporter tonight:

"I have done a little figuring that I have done tonight. I have done it to 6:30 o'clock tonight exactly 158 cases, of which 140 were recovered, and 18 died. I am able to state this evening that thirty-eight have been actually discharged as cured, and while I should not like to undertake a statement of the number of cases that have been recovered, the death rate among them with present conditions is small. The death rate tonight is barely above 12 per cent."

MAYOR OF EDWARDS STRICKEN.

Eleven New Cases Developed in the Mississippi Town Yesterday.

Edwards, Miss., September 27.—The following cases of yellow fever are reported today:

WHITES.

J. H. Ratliff, Sr., 714 N. 1st St., died at 10 o'clock.

J. R. Ratliff, Jr., 714 N. 1st St., died at 10 o'clock.

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THE CASE AGAINST REFUGEE OLIVER

He Is Arrested on a Charge of Circulating False Reports

ABOUT THE YELLOW FEVER

Said To Have Been Nursing a Friend on a Spree.

THE CASE WILL BE TRIED TODAY

It Is Not Thought He Will Be Fined by the Recorder—What the Charge Is.

A Mobile refugee was arrested yesterday morning charged with violating the new city ordinance forbidding any person to circulate false reports about the yellow fever or smallpox being in this city.

The refugee is John S. Oliver, and he is a guest at the Leland hotel. As stated in yesterday's Constitution, Oliver was accused of stating that he knew of a case of yellow fever in Atlanta which had not been reported to the health authorities. In some way the health officers heard that Oliver had made such a statement and his arrest occurred about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was allowed to go on his own bond and the case will be tried this morning.

The charge against the Mobilian, as booked on the police docket is as follows:

"Circulating a false report that there was a case of yellow fever in Houston street in the city of Atlanta, and that he knew the fact of the existence of such a case of yellow fever, and that he was sitting up with it every night, and that statements being made to persons at the Leland hotel on Houston street, on the 25th and 26th of September, 1897, in violation of an ordinance of said city approved September 20, 1897."

Some of the guests at the Leland state that Oliver has been going out early every night for the past week or more, and that when asked where he was spending his evenings he told some one that he was nursing a case of yellow fever. This may have been true, and was probably meant as a joke. If Oliver really did say it.

It is also stated that Oliver has a friend here from Mobile who has been on a spree and that he has been going to see him and that that was the case of "yellow fever."

Oliver says he will make a statement to the recorder this morning in his own right light. He denies having circulated any false report as charged. Oliver is a very prominent young man in Mobile, and he came here with the other refugees to escape the yellow fever. He feels as he says, a great gratitude to the people of Atlanta that all the other refugees feel, and among the last persons in the world to do anything which would infringe upon the city's laws.

ONE DEATH, THREE NEW CASES.

Mobile People's Spirits Are Much Revived by Yesterday's Record.

Mobile, Ala., September 27.—The report for Monday has greatly revived the spirits of the people here. They accept it as indicating that the energetic efforts to surround the disease and stamp it out are meeting with success.

The new cases reported at noon for the previous twenty-four hours are:

Patrick Sullivan, 204 Augusta street.

A. J. Chubb, 101 N. 1st St., between Selma and Savannah.

Edward Shaw, 101 N. 1st St., between Selma and Savannah.

The only death reported was that of Florence Barlow, aged twenty-three years. She lived on Elmira, near Lipcomb. A peculiarly sad feature is that she was engaged to be married next month and during her illness and even after death her fiancé was permitted to see her not attend the funeral, the regulations being so strict that none outside the physicians, clergy and undertakers may approach fever cases. The case was reported as follows:

George Shannaberger, John E. Bolton and John Shaw.

Total cases to date, 51; total deaths, 8; discharged, 26; remaining under treatment, 25.

The immediate cause of Father Murray's death on Friday is said to have been his own imprudence. During the momentary absence of the nurse he got up and drank a pitcher of ice water and immediately had a severe chill. Death followed quickly.

The report sent out Saturday night that there was fever reported at Bladen Springs and Womack Hill, in Choctaw county, Ala., is denied. S. L. Bass, of Frost Bridge, left Womack Hill Friday morning and spent the night at Bladen Springs. He says that there is absolutely no foundation for the report. Dr. Christopher, of Incey, says the report started from Dr. Turner's daughter returning from visiting and taking sick at Bladen Springs, but that she had not been exposed to fever and certainly has not that disease.

Mobile business men are much affronted that Montgomery quarantines against all mail from Mobile, whether fumigated or not, yet lets New Orleans mail in and distributes it to the city. A letter from T. G. Owen & Co., Columbus, Miss., calls attention to this discrimination of Alabama against Mobile, saying that as we are receiving daily fumigated mail from New Orleans via Montgomery and Birmingham, there can certainly be no sane reason for fumigating mails from Mobile should not be forwarded here by the same route."

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Here's A Chance

To Secure Everything That You Want in the Way of

Linings

and

Findings

at

40 %

Less Than Regular Prices.

Some Instances.

Thirty inch rustle, all colors, and black, worth 8c for 5c

Five yards velvet skirt cords, worth 30c for 20c

Large size dress shields worth 15c for 10c

500 yards basting cotton 5c

Four yard bunch 1 1/2 inch binding worth 10c for 4c

100 yard spool silk in colors and black 5c

9 inch French whalebone worth 12 1/2c for 5c

200 yard spool cotton 25c doz

Paragon covered dress steels worth 10c for 7c

Gilbert's 36 inch silesia worth 12 1/2c for 9c

Another and better grade Gilbert's silesia worth 15c for 12 1/2c

Thirty-six inch percaline in fast black and colors worth 20c for 15c

Thirty-six inch soft finish taffeta worth 12 1/2c for 10c

French kid finished cambrics for 3 1/2c

Midnight, Nubian and Gilbert fast black percalines worth 20c for

COLISEUM

SEPTEMBER 30th

GET FEMININE COME

7—Match Races—7

The Four Champions Will Settle the Question.

FOR \$130 ^{IN} PURSES

EATON, WALTHOUR, BAKER, REPINE

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

latter market became firm and advanced, said to be due to the very dry weather in the southwest, which is not favorable for short covering. This checked offerings in the wheat market. The visible increased 2,000,000 bushels and brought out a large demand. The wheat market continued good and large clearances and an advance in continental markets being the result. A large demand for cash wheat. Total world's shipments were 9,531,000 bushels, against 9,000,000 bushels for the same period last year. Shipments from the northwest were large at 1,427 cars. The feeling at the close seems somewhat bullish, but the wheat trade is not so sure that today will be low for a turn. It will depend on the export demand and the action of the foreign markets.

The lower opening in corn brought out a large demand from the west. The influential bull factor in today's market. Elevators were the principal buyers. The visible increased 1,500,000 bushels and there was an increase of 800,000 bushels on the market. The wheat market was very large cash business reported as having been transacted on Saturday.

The provisions market was rather heavy

under the opening, due to liquidation by holders and a slower hog market. Packers, however, sought firmness, absorbing all offerings and causing a firm undertone to the market, prices generally showing a gain of the day.

Coffee and Sugar.—New York, September 27.—Coffee, options opened steady at 16 1/10 points decline; ruled inactive and dependent upon market. Sugar, options, steady, but trading was partly arrested by covering; general buying checked, and ruled steady. Rio stock. Stocks Closed quiet with prices 10 1/10 points net lower; sales 3,520 bags, including September at 6. Domestic raw cane January 6 5/8; May 6 3/8. Spot coffee, Rio steady; Cordova 10 1/2 @ 16 1/8. Sales 1,600 bags Rio spot 7 1/2. Centrifugal 96 test 3 1/2 @ 15 1/2; centrifugal 96 test 3 1/2-16; refined firm. New Orleans, September 27.—Sugar, quiet. Raw cane, January 6 5/8; May 6 3/8; centrifugal 96 test 3 1/2 @ 15 1/2; whites 3 1/2 @ 15 1/2-16 1/2; yellows 3 1/4 @ 14; s-ends 2 3/8 @ 15.

Naval Store.—Savannah, September 27.—Turpentine firm at 59 1/2;

For Alderman—North Side.
 I respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 8, 1897.
 J. THOMPSON.

I hereby most respectfully announce myself a candidate for alderman from north side, subject to the action of the democratic primary on October 8, 1897.
 D. TURNER.

For Alderman—South Side.
 I hereby announce as a candidate for alderman from south side, subject to primary of October 8, 1897.
 JAMES L. MAYSON.

ANNOUNCE MYSELF a candidate for alderman from the south side, subject to nomination at the primary election to be held October 8th next. AARON HAAS.

For Councilman.

[illegible]

CHEAP STORAGE PO BOXED
WAREHOUSE
E. C. EAVERTY, Hunter and Macdon-
Street, Atlanta, Ga

FINANCIAL.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Candidate Invited.
J. C. FREEMAN
STOCKS AND BONDS, LOANS,
303 Fifth Building, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Dealers in

...my on October 8th. ... E. P. BURNS.
From Fourth Ward.
I most respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward subject to the action of the democratic primary of October 8th.
W. S. THOMSON.

I hereby announce myself candidate for city council from the fourth ward, subject primary October 8th.
C. E. MURPHEY, M. D.

From Fifth Ward.
—
I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman from the sixth ward, subject to primary to be held October 8th.
CLYDE L. BROOKS

I hereby announce myself a candidate for council from the fifth ward, subject to the primary on October 8th.
NIM McULLOUGH.

The friends of Mr. John H. Welch announce him as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to the white primary to be held October 8, 1897.

Investment Securities.
No. 9 E. Alabama street.

THOMAS & POST,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Special attention given to out-of-town investment orders.

EDWARD R. THOMAS
JAMES N. Y. SEOK THOMAS
DWIN M. POST.

WALL ST.
NEW YORK.

sept 14 tues thru sat

 English American
Loan and

From Sixth Ward.
I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward, subject to primary to be held October 8, 1897.
T. A. HAMMOND, JR.

From Seventh Ward.
I hereby announce my candidacy for councilman for the seventh ward, subject to the primary of October 8th.
MALVERN HILL.

I am a candidate for councilman from the seventh ward, subject to primary October 8th. I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of Atlanta.
J. S. DOZIER.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the seventh ward, subject to the decision of the primary of October 8, 1897.
EDWARD WILSON.

24 HOURS
TO ATLANTA
TO CHICAGO

PULLMAN VESTIBULE
SLEEPING AND DINING CARS
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.

ATLANTA CO.,
OF ATLANTA, GA.

**LOANS ON Improved
Business and Residence
Property, special ad-
vantages for hand-
icapped persons,
Building Loans, Pre-
liminary Plans, Notes and
Estimates submit-
ted for improving va-
cant lots.**

ROBY ROBINSON,
Cashier,
Atlanta, Ga.

LODOWICK J. HILL
MANCIER and MORTGAGE BROKER
Gould Building, Atlanta, Ga.
**BONDS, STOCKS, HIGH GRADE COM-
MERICAL PAPER and REAL ES-
TATE NORTH AND SOUTH**
Whether you wish to **BUY** or **SELL**, to

**THE SHORTEST
LINE TO THE
CITIES OF THE
NORTH AND
NORTHWEST**

PETER LYNCH
ESTABLISHED 1857.
55 Whitehall St.
Dealer in foreign and domestic **Whis-
kies, Liqueurs, Bottled Beer, Porter, etc.** and
Blackberry and Scuppernon (very old)
Imported liquors. All liquors and wines
can be safely used for medicinal purposes.
**Pure corn whiskies, old apple and peach
brandies, gins, rum, rye and Bourbon**
whiskies, California grape brandies. Also
**guns, pistols and ammunition; boots and
shoes, bushell shoes, bushells and
and other leather goods; hardware, hollow-
ware, nails, etc., hatchets, axes, etc.; fold-
ing garden seeds; F. Green house and
mill on canal road, water and low. Tur-
pin mill on hand.**

For detailed information, call on Mr.
or Depot Ticket Agent at the **Yan-
kee** or **Colonial** Hotels, or at **Adams
St. B. & M. A. Co.** See **Sanford** Agent
S. L. ROBERTS, **Ten Passenger Agent**
ATLANTA, Va.

Correspondence invited.

A Precious Exhibit

Of all Cut Glass Libbey's is admittedly the best. In spite of the various broad claims indulged in by rival firms, the consensus of opinion as expressed by critical judges is in favor of Libbey's.

The present display now to be seen at J. P. Stevens & Bro., 7 and 9 W. Alabama street, brilliantly illustrates the richness and beauty of Libbey's productions.

Their crystal cases are ablaze with the aristocracy of Cut Glass. Anything and everything for table service and other domestic decorations. Exquisite, delicate, elegant shapes, artistic prism-tinted effects and prices that are consistent with such qualities. An article of Cut Glass is extra desirable as a wedding present. Nothing is quite so refined or dainty. Don't fail to see J. P. Stevens & Bro.'s matchless array.

You are invited to see these goods whether you have a buyer's interest or not.

Remember the place, 7 and 9 West Alabama street, one door from corner of Whitehall.

m. t. barrels

500 sound empty barrels.

biuthenthal & bickart,

b. & b.

atlanta, ga.,

fine whiskies.

and Wheeler's
cured at home without
pain. Book of
particulars FREE.
R. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.



There is nothing just as good as AFRICANA for Rheumatism or any other Blood Disease, so demand it and do not permit your Druggist to sell you some substitute. Thousands of people who have been sufferers for years, and who have long ere this given up all hope could be restored to health again by taking AFRICANA, the wonderful Blood Purifier. It never fails.

Sold by all DRUGGISTS.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co.,
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI, O.
Established in 1857.

GRANT HOUSE

80 to 90 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Large, well ventilated rooms; cuisine unexcelled. First-class hotel at moderate prices.

N. N. ARCHER, Proprietor

SOUTH END HOTEL

TYBEE ISLAND
Is the best seaside resort on the Atlantic coast for Georgians, South Carolinians, Alabamians, Floridians.

Is unsurpassed for its surf. (There is none better on the Atlantic coast.) Fishing is the very best to be had anywhere.

W. M. BROWN, Proprietor.

Write or telegraph direct for rooms.

sun. tue. fri.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Atlanta, Ga., September 24, 1897.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. P. Stevens & Bro. and J. P. Stevens & Bro. has been dissolved by mutual consent. R. W. Tidwell, purchasing agent of J. P. Stevens & Bro., is now the owner of the business and continues the business at the old stand. R. W. TIDWELL, LAURA J. POPE.

COUNTY WILL ASK FOR SPECIAL LEVY

Amendment to the School Bill Will Come Up This Fall.

GUINN TALKS OF THE PLAN

He Will Urge the People To Vote For the School Fund.

LEVY WILL INCREASE THE FUND \$15,000

If the Levy Becomes a Law, Commissioner Guinn Says County Schools Will Equal City's System.

A typewritten notice on the door of the courthouse announces that at the next session of the legislature will be introduced a general bill making it possible for Fulton county to have a public school system in the rural districts.

The bill that is to be amended was introduced at the last session of the legislature and is one with which the public is familiar. This amendment asks for authority to levy a special tax for the support and maintenance of the system. The constitution provides that no levy for this purpose shall exceed 25 cents on \$100 or \$2.50 on each \$100. Should this limit be lifted it would raise for this fund the sum of \$15,000 annually, which added to the fund received from the state of \$12,000, would give Fulton county the magnificent fund of \$27,000 for the annual support of the new graded system of county public schools.

Heretofore Fulton county has had schools of only five months' duration. These months have been January, February, March, November and December. This year there will be terms of six months, April being added. In the event the amendment to the school bill should become a law and the \$15,000 proposed to be raised is secured Fulton would secure graded public schools for the rural districts which would be in session eight months of the year and would be almost identical with the city graded schools.

The amendment will be before the legislature this fall. If it passes and is allowed to go before the people and it is said there will be no opposition in the house, the vote would be taken early during next spring, and should the people adopt the bill the new regime would be effective next fall.

The movement to increase the school fund by means of taxation is not entirely new, neither is it original with Fulton county. Cobb, Chatham and Richmond counties already levying an annual tax for the support of the schools and it is claimed that these counties that the plan is quite an improvement upon the old plan of relying entirely upon the school fund from the state.

We have now about fifty schools in Fulton county, said County School Commissioner Guinn yesterday. The sum given annually by the state of \$12,000 is not sufficient and we cannot build and equip new schools with this small amount of money. If the amendment to the school bill is successful in the house and before the people we will be able to furnish county pupils with advantages of the city graded grammar schools.

We want a term of eight months, and it is absolutely necessary to the public that we want to build new houses and we wish to get into the territory where there are no school buildings. The educational interest throughout the county is greater for it than ever before, and I believe the country people will gladly pay the small increase in taxes that would result from the passage of the bill and its adoption by the people.

Madame Tully will give free treatment to the first lady who consents to remain in her apartments at the Aragon, showing the face before and ten days after treatment, to demonstrate the changed appearance which the treatment produces.

ACTING MAYOR DIMMOCK NOW.

The Alderman Is Directing Municipal Affairs.

Atlanta's municipal affairs are now in the hands of Alderman W. H. Dimmock, mayor pro tem, who is acting as mayor in the absence of Mayor Collier, who is attending the convention of mayors and councilmen in Columbus. Mr. Dimmock is thoroughly familiar with the duties of mayor, having acted in that capacity many times during his occupancy of the office of mayor pro tem of the city.

Mr. Dimmock visited the mayor's office yesterday morning and attached his signature to a number of checks and papers. Secretary Wessinger now refers all papers for the mayor to Mr. Dimmock. If their business is of an unusual nature, there will be a meeting of the council at the Columbus meeting, and a full week is in prospect at the city hall.

THE CASE OF DR. W. C. LEARY.

It Will Be Investigated by the Recorder This Morning.

The case against Dr. W. C. Leary, which was to have been tried in the police court yesterday afternoon, will be disposed of this morning.

Dr. Leary is charged with failing to report a suspicious case which afterwards turned out to be a case of yellow fever, it being the patient's young son, from Mobile at No. 19 Auburn avenue.

It is generally believed that the case will be dismissed when the recorder hears all the evidence.

THE POPULAR FAD.

Mr. J. Reed Whipple, Proprietor of Boston's Three Great Hotels, Young's, Parker's and the Magnificent New Touraine, Discovers Some Interesting Facts.

In these days when such a universal interest in the water we drink that anything bearing upon the subject is eagerly read by the public, Mr. Whipple, who is now in Boston and the large cities of the hotel, club and private families that once thought only of foreign waters, are now enthusiastic over a well-known American water and every other water is a secondary consideration.

Mr. Whipple, the well-known Boston hotel proprietor, was one of the first to recognize the value of "London" water, and he was a few days ago just as he was finishing a bottle of "London" water. The conversation naturally drifted to mineral waters.

"From the time of introducing the 'London' water," said Mr. Whipple, "this sale has been one of constant increase. During the last year this water was sold in quantities being fully 100 per cent greater than for the two months previous."

ARRESTED FOR DEBT SAYS MRS. HARMAN

She Enters Suit Against Grocer C. E. Smith for \$5,000 Damages.

SAYS ARREST WAS MALICIOUS

Warrant Upon Which She Was Arrested Charged Cheating and Swindling.

SHE SPENT TWO DAYS IN THE COUNTY JAIL

Grocer Smith Says Mrs. Harman Made False Representation Upon Which He Gave Credit.

Here is an engaging story told by Mrs. Mattie E. Harman, who lives in Bellwood.

The story is told in a court petition which was filed yesterday in the city court by her attorney, Lee Langley. She says she was not guilty and that the warrant was issued and she was arrested and confined in jail two days and a night upon a criminal warrant on its face, but for nothing more than a debt which she had paid.

The defendant to the suit is Mr. C. E. Smith of Tampa, the little village on the Chattahoochee river near the city. She charges that he had issued a warrant from a justice court charging her with the offense of cheating and swindling. She says she was not guilty and that the warrant was issued on a false representation.

After the bond was given, she says she appeared in the city criminal court for trial, when she received a note from Solicitor O'Neill saying he had examined into the warrant and found there was nothing upon which she could be prosecuted. She says this note cured the indictment and approval of Judge John Berry.

The taking out of the warrant, according to the version of Mr. Smith, is said to have been the result of certain statements which he says were made to him by Mrs. Harman. He says she promised that she would pay the bill, as she was to receive some money from Alabama in a few days. He says that when the bill was extended credit to her husband, and afterwards ascertained that Mrs. Harman was not to receive the money she told him of.

Mrs. Harman says her husband, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, was unable to get about. She says she was not responsible for her husband's debts. She says Mr. Smith came to her house on Sunday and demanded payment for the bill. She says she was not able to pay and that Mr. Smith issued a warrant against her.

FEW SELL IMPURE DRUGS.

The State Drug Inspector Has Finished His First Month's Work.

The first month's work of Dr. Goodwyn, the state drug inspector, has just closed. He has visited a number of counties in the northern part of the state and has not found many dealers selling impure and dangerous drugs.

Samples from the apothecary shop of every druggist visited have been sent to the state chemist, Dr. Payne, who will analyze the same in the next few weeks. It is found many of the dealers are selling impure goods they will be indicted by the grand jury if their separate counties find fault with the analysis.

This inspection plan has succeeded in stirring up the drug profession of the whole state. Circulars were sent out by the state chemist, Dr. Payne, to all druggists, advising them of the new law and the consequences of violating it.

The inspector was in Atlanta some time ago. He took samples of laudanum, cream of tartar, etc., from nearly all the druggists and sent them to the state chemist. The analyzing will largely determine the purity of the goods dispensed here.

Dr. Goodwyn is still at work. When last heard from he was in Thomasville, held up by quarantine. The state board of pharmacy seems to be highly pleased with the plan and believes it will result in great good to the people of Georgia.

For Indigestion.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Gregory Doyle, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Acid Phosphate of Magnesia for cases of indigestion and nervous prostration, and find the result so satisfactory that I shall continue it."

DWARF DONALD IN POLICE COURT

He Begg Off and Is Told To Go and Sin No More.

F. M. Donald, the well-known dwarf who sells newspapers in the city and makes of himself a walking advertisement, was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon for using some very large and full-grown cats on Decatur street.

The dwarf told the recorder that he was only retreating, as some other man had cursed him first.

Judge Andy replied that the law retailed did hold good in such a case.

"I will let you go," said the recorder, "this time if you will promise to behave yourself in the future."

MRS. CONN WANTS DEED CANCELED

Says I. R. Branham, the Missing, Holds Deed to Her Property.

SHE FILES A RACY PETITION

Branham Was To Pay Off a Loan, but Failed To Do So, She Says.

SHE CLAIMS THAT THE DEED IS A CLOUD

Judge Lumpkin Enjoined Mr. George S. May from Levying on the Property Until Case Is Heard.

A petition was presented Judge Lumpkin yesterday by Mrs. C. S. Conn through her attorneys, Madox & Terry, asking that I. R. Branham and George S. May be enjoined from levying upon her property.

The injunction was granted and the case was set for a hearing on December 4th, giving ample time to serve Branham by publication, as this method must be resorted to on account of his absence from the city.

The court petition of Mrs. Conn brings to light a new development in the flight of Branham, who was general agent for Georgia for the Baltimore Building Association. During his connection with the association he handled large amounts of money and was quite an extensive creditor in the many creditors in his wake. Circulars containing his photograph and a full description have been sent broadcast throughout the state.

At the time of the petition, Mrs. Conn was in the city and was looking for her husband. She says she was not able to find him and that she was forced to file the petition.

"Mr. George S. May, one of Mr. Branham's creditors," said Attorney Terry yesterday, "told me that he had seen Branham in the city and that he had been paid by him."

Mr. Terry said that he had been paid by Branham for a loan of \$500. He said that Branham had been in the city and that he had been paid by him.

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A Showing of Fall Clothing

Best line of patterns—See ours to choose from—in Suits fuller of style, and for less money than you'll believe. An all-wool suit for \$7.50, for \$8.50—by easy stages to \$20. Seeing's the one thing with such a stock!

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The Western Railway of Alabama

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